HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1825. No. 291.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Aug. 17.		Fayetteville, Aug. 24.		Newbern, Aug. 20		Petersburg Aug. 19.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120 a	125	125 a	160	150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	40	42	42	45	40	45	50	75
Peach,	——	—		50	55	75	80	60	70
Bacon,	lb.	8	10	6	7	5½	6	6	7
Beeswax,	——	33		32	33	32	35	33	
Butter,	——	25		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	18	20	18	21	18	23	17	23
Corn,	bush.	50	60	70	75	45	50	55	60
Cotton,	lb.			12	14	15	16	15	18
Candles, mould,	——	12	14	15	15	15	16	12½	16
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75	80	65	75	—	
Flour,	bbl.	600	650	450	550	600	700	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50	35	40
Iron,	ton		10000	11000	12000	—		11200	12500
Lard,	lb.	10	12	7	8	7	9	10	
Lime,	cask	150	200	225	250	—			200
Molasses,	gall.	38	4	35	40	35		38	40
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	00	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	——	70	75	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——		40	42½	45	40	45	40	45
Rice,	cwt.	337	350	400	450	500		400	450
Shot,	——	—		1100	1200	—		950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50		90	100	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——		55	70	80	60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	800	1150	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	—		150	163
Hyson,	——	—		120	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	350	—		500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	8	12	13	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		90	100	—		75	100
Whiskey,	gall.	33	35	35	40	35	40	30	32
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——	—		125	150	150	175	—	
Sherry,	——	—		—		200	225	—	
Port,	——	—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—			8	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

To former Customers and others.

WE have now in operation that well known Grist and Merchant Mill, formerly the property of David Faucett, deceased, and are doing pretty good business, but hope to do much better as we advance the repairs. The burrs are in excellent order, and new country and merchant cloths.

We shall also have in readiness to do business by the middle of October, a first rate

COTTON GIN,

working sixty-eight saws and a Screw Press on the best approved plan. We have no doubt of doing business in the best and most speedy manner, from the superior construction and number of saws in the Gin, together with the water force propelling it.

We intend to pick and pack for the twelfth all market cotton—family cotton brought all at once for the tenth—and in parcels for the eighth. Ropes and bagging will be furnished at cost. The difference between the eighth and twelfth will pay the expense of hauling eight or ten miles. In point of care, the utmost reliance may be placed; our customers are assured that the attention of one or both the subscribers will be constantly paid.

Willie Shaw,
Ira Ellis.

Aug. 30. 89—4w

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favours, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep a House of Entertainment in Greensborough, N. C. at the sign of the Plow; and having declined the mercantile business, his whole attention will be devoted to his house, which is supplied with the best the country affords; his stables are supplied with provender of every kind for horses, and a steady attentive hostler; and he pledges himself to give due attention to all who may favour him with a call.

Jacob Hubbard.

Greensborough, Guilford county, N. C.
August 30. 89—3m

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill with two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.

Archibald M. Holt.

Orange county, July 5th. 81—tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th inst. without a fault, a negro man named DAVE, about thirty-two years of age, is about five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made, yellow complexion, down look when spoken to, speaks not very quick when spoken to; has not got very good eyes, on account of having wild hairs in them at times. It is probable Dave will try to pass for a free man; he has travelled a good deal with the wagon in different parts of this state and Virginia, and don't lack for want of sense. I have been told that he has gone to Virginia to see his father; and that his father lives on Maherrin, Va. near Golston's bridge. His father, I have also been told, is of Indian descent, and is a free man; his name is said to be Kinchen Tucker; and he will no doubt conceal him should Dave get there. When he went away he had good clothes, and dressed equal to any servant; he had a new fur hat on, and forty or fifty dollars in cash, about forty of which was in specie. I purchased him of a Mr. Ross Hutcheson, living within six miles of me, a man who raised him. I will give the above reward if taken out of the state, and if taken in the state twenty-five dollars, if put in any jail so that I can get him again. Should said negro man Dave be taken up information can be given me by letter, addressed to Hillsborough, or to Pleasant Grove, Orange county, N. C.

John B. Vincent.

Aug. 23. 88—4wp

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Charles L. Cooley & Co.

HAVING commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in the room directly above the Hillsborough Book-Store, design carrying it on in all its various branches. Having on hand, and intending to keep a constant supply of the best materials, and to have their work done in the best manner and at the shortest notice, they hope they shall be able to please those who may favour them with their custom. Those disposed to make trial of their work are invited to call.

Aug. 1. 85—

COTTON GINS FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander*, who, as a Gin-maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23. 75—

SADDLERY.

JAMES B. M'DADE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Horsemen's Caps, &c.

which they will sell very low for Cash, or will take in exchange, Beef Cattle, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Tow Linen, Flax Linen, Sewing Thread, Shoe Thread, Plank, Shingles, Bees Wax, and other saleable produce. They will also take good notes or judgments in payment; or give a credit of three or six months to those whose punctuality can be relied on. They are determined that their work shall be well executed, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, out of the best materials; which they hope will secure to them a liberal portion of public patronage.

☞ All those indebted to them are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Hillsborough, 12th July. 80—

July 13

PROPOSALS

For publishing, weekly, in the town of Fayetteville,

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

The importance of perodica publications has long been felt and acknowleged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of wordly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry "far as the curse is found" the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand bands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act *in concert*. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing churches, has *not one such paper*. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union of equal importance and respectability but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful Journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications from some of the most distinguished gentleman in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Enonomy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find in the Telegraph a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

☞ Price Three dollars a year or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

*** *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer, BOOTS, SHOES.

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. tf—

Cash for Flax Seed.

80 CENTS will be given for Flax Seed, delivered at the Old Tilt Hammer, or at the store of J. P. Seed & Co.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

88—tf

VALUABLE.

Household and Kitchen Furniture

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber being about to remove from the town of Hillsborough, will offer for sale, at auction, on Saturday the 30th of July next, a quantity of elegant and valuable furniture, viz. one Mahogany Side Board, one ditto China Press, one walnut China Press, Dining Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Windsor Chairs, Carpets, Mirrors, Books, &c. together with many other articles.

The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

John Van Hook, jr.

June 21. 79—

POSTPONEMENT.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed till Thursday 29th of September.

J. Van Hook, jr.

NOTICE.

ON the 20th day of September next, at the dwelling house of the late John Flintham, I shall expose to public sale the personal estate of James Flintham, deceased consisting of three negro slaves and other property. A credit of nine months will be given.

Thos. Holden, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 26. 89—3w

NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATION of the estate of James Flintham, deceased, has been granted to the subscriber by Orange county court at August term 1825, creditors are desired to exhibit their demands against the said estate within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

Thos. Holden, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 26. 89—3w

NOTICE.

AT the last county court of Orange, letters of administration were granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Flintham, deceased; I shall therefore, on the 21st day of September next, at the dwelling house of the said deceased, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, also the crop on hand.

All persons having claims against the estate must present them within the time prescribed by law; and those indebted to the same must make immediate payment.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 30. 89—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1825.

Thomas D. Watts v. *Harrison Trice.* } Original attachment, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the fourth Monday of November next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv $3 4-37½ 89—3m

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber will give Eighty Cents cash per bushel for Flax Seed, delivered at his mill, or at the store of David Yarbrough or Wm. Kirkland & Son.

William Pickett.

Aug. 1. 85—tf

NEW BOOKS, &c.

JUST received, and for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an additional supply of books and stationary; among which are the following: Selwyn's Nisi Prius, with Wheaton's Notes; Blackstone's Commentaries; Peake's Law of Evidence; Taylor's Digest; Paley's Theology; Garnett's Lectures on Female Education; Bennett's Letters; Burton's Lectures; Ewell's Family Physician; Brooke's Gazetteer; Life of Marion; Scott's Infantry Exercise; Family Bibles; Conversations on Chemistry; Mantague's Letters; Dallas's Recollections, Tales for Mothers; Female Quixotism; Madam de Genlis' Memoir; Redwood; Lionel Lincoln; Lady of the Manor; Inheritance; Marriage; Christian Indian; John Bull in America; Grecca Majora; Davidson's Virgil; Pocket Bibles and Testaments; Common Prayer Books; Jay's Prayers; Methodist Hymns; Glass Inkstands; Paint Boxes, of different sizes; Flute Gamets; Easy Lessons for the Piano; Copy Books; Copy Plates; Certificates for meritorious scholars; Black Lead Pencils; Letter and Writing Paper; Blank Drawing Books; Blanks of different kinds. Also a complete assortment of Greek, Latin and English School Books. Additional supplies will be from time to time received.

Books not on hand will be procured at a short notice.

Nathaniel J. Palmer.

Sept. 5. 90—1w

BANKS,

For sale at this office.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Capt. Charles Stewart.—This naval officer is now on his trial before the court martial at Washington, under 4 charges and 39 specifications, which have been published at length. We have not room for them in detail; stript of the formalities in which they have been preferred, they are in substance as follows:

Charge 1. *Unofficer like Conduct.*—In these particulars—that in 1822 he aided two American, on English and one French vessel and others in carrying on an illicit and contraband trade with certain ports in Peru, by protecting them with the naval force of the United States in landing contraband articles, with a view to his own private emolument; and preventing a Peruvian brig of war from enforcing the laws of Peru, against one of the above American ships, (the Canton.) In transporting or causing to be transported, one E Smith, in the schooner Dolphin, with merchandize for sale, exposing the same for sale on board the schooner, and carrying them from the vessel into certain ports for sale, though contraband, to the disgrace of the United States navy. In employing the Peruvian and Waterwich, belonging to the navy, in the transportation of merchandize on private account. In receiving on board the public vessels smuggled articles from the Peruvian shore, contrary to the laws of that government, and without the knowledge or permission of the revenue officers; and this in the night, and by the means of the boat attached to the vessels under his command. In protecting smugglers against the laws of Peru. In neglecting to protect the vessels engaged in a lawful commerce, and protecting the Canton and others engaged in an illegial trade, and in which he and Smith were interested. In purchasing from the Canton, canvass, wine, copper and other naval stores, ostensibly for the Franklin, then under his command, and which was not in need of such supplies, and did not use them. In employing the public carpenters, &c. in the Canton, &c. without their or the United States receiving any compensation for it. In employing the navel forces of the United States, in subserving the views of the said Smith for nearly a year; and in employing him to carry despatches on board the public vessels, that he might attend to his private concerns. In permitting capt. O'Sullivan and the supercargo of the Canton to remain on board his ship for a long time for the purpose of aiding them in private traffic, &c. In transporting horses from Valparaiso to Quilca for the royal Gen. Cantarac, thus furnishing aid to one party in violation of the duty of a neutral officer. In using the public men and means of building and equipping private vessels. In permitting lt. Weaver to absent himself for a long time from his duty, and in approving the muster-roll of his ship which represented him as present on duty. In directing or permitting the purser of his ship to send to the navy department muster-rolls which capt S. knew to be false in several respects. In permitting his purser to sell on shore large quantities of cloathing, which when wanted could not be procured by the officers. In putting on board the Canton large quantities of military stores, and entering them as consumed in his ship in the service. In receiving money for public materials and not accounting to the government for it.

Charge the 2nd. *Disobedience of orders.*—In permitting the contraband trade to be carried on as before stated; in defending persons and property engaged in it, and, in violation of his orders, protecting within the limits of Peru, spies and others from the royal army.

Charge 3rd. *Neglect of duty.*—In permitting the absence of lt. Weaver for nearly three years from his duty. In neglecting to notice the serious charges preferred by lt. Sawyer against lt. D. Conner, to the injury of the service. In neglecting the discipline of his men, &c.

Charge 4th. *Oppression and cruelty.*—In confining lt. Sands in an unusual and unnecessary manner from Oct. '23 to April '24, without taking any steps for his trial; to the injury of his health, &c.

Mr. White, surgeon, of Brighton, whose peculiar notions on hydrophobia, and interesting experiment on himself, have excited such general interest throughout the country, is in good health: the woman and four children bitten by the dog that injured Mr. W. are also well.—A medical gentleman has stated, that a few drops of any mineral acid, put in the wound inflicted by a rabid animal, effectually prevents hydrophobia: it decomposes the saliva poison, consequently no bad effect follows. *English paper.*

COMMODORE STEWART.

Navy Department, 5th Sept. 1825.

SIR:—I enclose to you the judgment of the court martial, which the president of the United States has approved, acquitting you most honorably of all the charges which have been made against you, and of which the government has been apprised, while you commanded the squadron in the Pacific.—The number and nature of the charges, and the character of those who presented them, were such, that an inquiry was demanded by your own honor, and the duty which the government owed to itself, and the interests of the nation. The result of the investigation has been satisfactory to the executive—will be useful to the public, and honorable to yourself. It has furnished a conclusive answer to public, and to private accusation, and redeemed your fame from reproach—a fame heretofore dear to your country, and hereafter to become still more precious. I am very respectfully, &c.

SAM'L. L. SOUTHARD.

Capt. Chas. Stewart,
U. States' Navy, Washington.

Extract from the sentence of the court.

In terminating a trial which has awakened so general and so deep an interest, and in submitting the result to the executive, the court trusts that the peculiar character of the accusations which have been investigated, will furnish an excuse for appending to the record a few remarks.

When rumours and reports are widely and industriously disseminated calculated to impair the high standing and usefulness of an officer in whom great trust and confidence have been reposed, it becomes the duty of the executive to afford to such officer, by the convention of a proper tribunal, an ample opportunity of vindicating himself before the world. To afford this opportunity, and to preserve from the insidious effects of unmerited reproach, a reputation dear to the nation, won by the honorable services of seven-and-twenty years; to extinguish prejudices and suspicions created by misrepresentations, or misconceptions of public agents and private individuals, and, finally, to do all which the laws, which justice and which honor exact, this court has been convened.

Charges and specifications have been preferred, embracing all the accusations made against Captain Stewart; an investigation has been made into their truth; it has been conducted by the Judge Advocate in the most exemplary manner, yet with a minuteness and fullness calculated to leave no doubt or cloud of suspicion resting upon the character of the accused. This investigation has produced what was desired by Captain Stewart, and intended by the executive, a developement of all the important transactions attending the late cruise of the Franklin in the Pacific, and the principles and motives which guided the conduct of the commander. The charges and specifications, the court has adjudged not to be proved; to be, in some respects, utterly groundless; and in others to have originated in a misconception or misrepresentation of the most innocent and meritorious acts; and Capt. Stewart has been most fully and most honorably acquitted of every even the slightest impropriety.

The court however conceives that the peculiar character of the accusation is such that it would not render that full measure of justice which is required at its hands by a simple judgment of acquittal. It is, therefore, impelled by a sense of duty to go farther, and to make unhesitatingly this declaration to the world, that, so far from having violated the high duties of neutrality and respect for the laws of nations; so far from having sacrificed the honor of the American flag, or tarnished his own fair fame by acting upon any motives of a mercenary or sordid kind; so far from having neglected his duty, or betrayed that trust reposed in him, by refusing proper protection to American citizens and property, or rendering such protection subservient to individual interests, no one circumstance has been developed, throughout the whole course of this minute investigation into the occurrences of a three years cruise, calculated to impair the confidence which the members of the court, the navy and the nation, have long reposed in the honor, the talents, and the patriotism of this distinguished officer, or to weaken in any manner, the opinion which all who knew him entertained of his humanity and disinterestedness.

These virtues only glow with brighter lustre from this ordeal of trial, like the stars he triumphantly displayed when valor and skill achieved a new victory to adorn the annals of our naval glory.

Capitol of the United States.

This immense pile covers an extent of one and a half acres and 1826 feet. Its length of front is 350 feet—the depth of its wings 120 feet—the projection of the centre, including steps, 65 feet—west projection 83 feet, making the whole depth of the centre 268 feet. The height of the wings to the top of the centre dome, 140 feet. The greatest length of the representatives room in the south wing, is 95 feet—its greatest height 60 feet—greatest length of the senate chamber, in the north wing, 74 feet—greatest height 42 feet. The great central rotunda, whose top is the dome, is 96 feet in diameter and 96 feet high; the library room is 92 by 34 feet, and 36 feet high. In the capitol likewise are a variety of rooms for committees and officers connected with the two branches of the national legislature; on the lower floor is a large room where the supreme court of the United States holds its sessions.

The splendor of this building, when it shall be completed, cannot well be described to the eye of the imagination: its massy walls—its immense columns of solid stone and variegated marble—its winding granite stairs, so constructed as apparently to rest in air on nothing but themselves—its labyrinth of splendid apartments in which the stranger may easily lose himself without a conductor:—all these must be seen to present to the mind an adequate idea of this monument of republican liberality in encouraging the arts.

The grounds of the capitol are enclosed within an iron railing, and embrace more than 20 acres. Now that the work on the capitol is not completed, these grounds present the uncouth appearance of temporary sheds and buildings in their rough state, and the rubbish of stones and other materials for building. When the yard shall be reduced to its proper level—its avenues graduated—its shrubbery growing—this will be one of the most delightful promenades of any country.

Taking the Veil.—We are informed by the Georgetown Metropolitan, that a young lady, the daughter of Capt. Jones of the navy, has taken the veil of the nunnery in that city, and "bid adieu to all the substantial pleasures of life for the cross and the cloister." What the motives were, that induced the young lady to this course, we are not informed; we take it for granted, however, that it was from consciencious motives. We have no disposition to question the right of private judgment; on the contrary, it ought to be held inviolable. But while we grant this, we are somewhat sceptical whether immuring a person in the cells of a menastery is the proper method of fufilling the duties of life. Those who act thus we believe defeat the purposes of Providence respecting them. If they be removed from temptation, what merit is it, that they are free from the contaminations of vice. He who buried his talent in the earth, was not held guiltless, but punished for neglecting to use and improve it. The world was designed for a school of discipline and suffering, and they who fear to meet its duties and dangers, which and duties and dangers, are unworthy of that future reward, which is to be obtained only by "patient endurance." *Count it all joy that ye fall into divers temptation,* was the instruction of one of the apostles. He whose virtue is not tried, has no surety that it is grounded on proper principles; is not sure that he can resist the storms and the tempests life, or bear up without murmuring when the cold hand of adversity presses heavily upon him. It seems to us as if a convent was another world, where those who are dissatisfied with the dealings of Providence here escape to, that they may avoid the incentives to evil. But in escaping these they leave also the motives which prompt them to virtue, and which gives it that hold in the affections, which no temptation can destroy. It is in the world only, mingling with its inhabitants, that a good character can be formed. It is here only that the christian race is to be run, or the christian's weapons used. Shrinking from these responsibilities, is like the conduct of the impetuous deciple in the hall of Pilot; and though the language may not be so bold and decisive, yet we conceive it is virtually denying the authority of him, *who went about doing good, and was tempted like as we are.*

While on this subject we cannot help admiring the religious freedom which we enjoy in this country. It is one of the happiest features in our constitution, that every one is allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. We hope this privilege will always distinguish us. It has set an example to Europe, that no danger can arise from it. And though the press is ever ready to question the opinions of others, its columns are open for the opposite party to defend or support them.

N. Y. Courier.

Electric Phenomenon.—A new feather bed was put into a cold and damp room, and a person incautiously went to sleep in it, without the precaution of having had a fire in the room, during the day, to remove the dampness. Scarcely had he been ten minutes in bed, when he fancied he saw light issuing from his eyes. For this supposition, he had the best possible reason, as, from the situation of the room, there was not the least cranny or opening at which light could be supposed to enter, the doors and windows being completely shut and fastened. He paid no attention to this circumstance at first, thinking it was the effect of mere imagination. He had like, however, to have paid dear for his temerity. Feeling rather chilly, owing to the state of the room, he put his head under his bed-clothes to increase his warmth. He had not continued longer than five minutes in this situation, when, on removing his head from under them, he suddenly felt, as it were, a severe blow on his shoulders, neck, and head, and the pain seemed to run along the spine; at the same moment a blue flame flashed from his eyes, and a permanent circle of lambent light appeared to irradiate their sockets. Perfectly certain that no person was in the room but himself, he sat up in bed for a moment to reflect on the cause; as the light still continued to flow from his eyes, he immediately recollected that the bed and pillows consisted of new feathers, and that they might be in a highly electric state, and that the shock he had received must have been from them. No sooner had he formed this conjecture, but he leaped on the floor, and found it verified; the light in his eyes gradually diminished, and before five minutes had passed it was totally gone. Having no desire to repeat the experiment that night, he went to another room for the remainder of the evening. Some nights afterwards, when a fire had been introduced into the room where the phenomenon took place, and matters had been comfortably arranged, he went to bed as before, and, surprising to relate, he experienced the same results. He had now no doubt of the facts, and he was convinced that the shocks he had received were owing to the electric state of the feathers in the bed, as they were precisely similar to those he remembered having received from an electrical machine, or a Leyden jar. This is given on the authority of the Glasgow Chronicle.

IRON.

It has been a question among metaphysicians, whether in the event of the loss of iron and its entire disappearance from the face of the earth, mankind would not return gradually into a state of barbarism. Perhaps the value and importance attached to this article could not have been better explained than by the above curious question. It is to civilization what the elements are to human existence; for as the air we breathe is made essential to the support of life, so the progress of improvement in the various arts from which equally result the happiness and enjoyment of man and the superior order of his nature, depends upon the abundance of this singular and indispensable article.

Most of the machinery employed in factories of various descriptions until within a few years, consisted almost entirely of wood. Experience has disclosed its bulky and perishable nature, and iron is now almost universally adopted in its stead. The amount of castings and the extensive and various uses to which iron is applied in the wrought as well as moulded shape, cannot but be regarded with wonder and astonishment. The provision made by nature in the abundant and inexhaustible supply of it is a subject of great admiration. In this as in every other respect, she has anticipated, and provided accordingly with a bountiful hand for the wants and conveniences of man.

"Rocks rich in gems and mountains big with ore,"

meet the eye in almost every district in New England. Accounts of new disclosures of rich and extensive beds reach us nearly every mail. The erection of furnaces and forges and the formation of companies for the more successful operation of business of this kind, evince the rapid progress of our manufacturing establishments and the speedy advancement of the mechanic arts towards a perfection scarcely enjoyed in the old countries of Europe. In no part of the globe, with the exception of England, are mines wrought with greater industry, or is iron made to subserve the various purposes of life more extensively, in proportion to population and capital, than by the people of the United States. The extent to which it has been employed of late in England is such as to stagger belief. In several instances bridges to considerable extent have been constructed entirely of cast iron. But a few years since, a cast iron church (in Liverpool, if we remember right,) was erected, and about the same time a packet ship, composed almost wholly of cast iron, was launched somewhere in Scotland, and is now successfully plying between two Scotch ports! In some places not only the machinery, but the building containing it, is composed of this durable and valuable material.

But a few years have elapsed since the first castings for ploughs were known. Subsequent to this we have seen it introduced into our dwellings in the room of fire places, in the shape of window frames, thresholds, and a variety of other uses of a like nature, where twenty years ago the author of such appropriation of it would have been treated with laughter and ridicule.

National Ægis.

Miraculous!—In Spain, during the great draught of last summer, prayers were offered up for rain in the village of Les Cabezas de San Juan, in Andalusia. But it was in vain, not a drop of rain fell. On a Sunday, as the faithful were at their devotion in this church, they perceived a letter in the hand of the saint. Some approached to take it, but he raised the hand in which he held the letter, which was taken as an unequivocal sign that he was unwilling to deliver it. The Cure came in full canonicals to the saint and prayed him humbly to give him the letter, which the saint, by lowering his hand, acceded to, and the cure took and read it to the congregation. It was couched in the following terms. "Abodes of the blessed, May 1, 1824. My beloved Nicholas—I have heard your continual prayers to me to send down rain upon your country; you have, no doubt, forgotten the crimes with which your rebel village is stained, and which are the cause of the drought which now afflicts unfortunate Spain. It is in vain that you ask for water—at present it is impossible for me to oblige you. Except rain, ask any thing else ye wish from your affectionate, The Eternal Father." This miracle was of public notoriety, and made a considerable noise not only in Andalusia, but all over Spain.

Disgraceful Robbery and Wanton Destruction of Property.

Within a fortnight past the dwelling house of R. R. Batchford, esq. whose family have, during that time, been in the country, has been entered by a gang of villains, and not only robbed of every valuable article that could be carried off, but every piece of furniture, rich or elegant, wantonly defaced or destroyed. When the deed of darkness was done, is not known. Mr. B. went to his house yesterday afternoon, and on opening the door found that the pannels of every door had been stove in—every drawer broken open—and every article of furniture defaced, smashed to pieces, and strewed in fragments through almost every room in the house. Among these articles was a beautiful work-table, which had just been purchased at $45. The object of the robbers was to obtain valuables only. The silver, for instance, was taken, but handsome articles of plated ware, were merely bruised up and ruined. Every article of wearing apparel, belonging to Mrs. B. and the children, was also taken. The beds and bedding were left, although they appeared to have been occupied. The jars of sweetmeats were broken, and the contents strewed over the floor. Indeed the whole interior of the house presented a scene of waste and desolation. But as to the particular articles taken, Mr. B. cannot yet give an account. Such a shameful robbery has rarely been committed; and it is to be hoped, that some traces will be discovered that will lead to a detection of the scurvy villains.

From the New-York American.

Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, on Monday evening, Mrs. ——, and her neice of the Bowery, having retired for the night to their room in the third story, were alarmed by the falling in of a sash of their window, which looks over an alley that seperates the building from the adjoining. Mrs. —— raising her head, discovered to her no small consternation, through the indistinctness of star light, a strange man sitting very composedly by the window. The first exclamation of alarm awoke the man, who, until then, was not conscious that he had left his own room, by forcing himself at the extreme peril of his life through the narrow aperture of his window, obliquely across the alley, into the window of his fair neighbor's apartment. The difficulty and hazard of the venture was greatly increased, by the windows not being opposite each other; their distance could not be less than 5 or 6 feet; and the height of the pavement not less than 40. The man on perceiving the danger he had so providentially escaped, and his present dilemma, seemed quite as much dismayed as the ladies. From his own accounts it appears, that having prepared himself for bed, he sat down by his window to enjoy the refreshing breeze of evening, when lo! Somnus covered him with poppies, and he recollected nothing more, until awoke as before noticed.

Bolivar.—It has already been stated in the Columbian papers, that *two* attempts had been made to assassinate the Liberator Bolivar. A letter from Bogota, published in the London journals, says that this friend of mankind had escaped the dagger of the assassin, which had been raised against him, no less than seven or eight times. In the recent secret murder, at Lima, of Mr. Monteagudo, it was ascertained on examining the body, that he had been stabbed with a sharp instrument. This led to the examination of all the cutlers in the city, when one of them stated that he had sharpened two poinards, at the request of a negro, with whose name he was unacquainted, but that he should know him if he saw him again. "A proclamation (continues the writer) was immediately issued, ordering a general inlistment for the army but excepting all slaves and blackmen. It was a trap laid for them as necessary for the service of the city; to which effect they were ordered to call for a bill of exception at the office of the Adjutant-General. They presented themselves accordingly; and the cutler, who was concealed, easily knew the owner of the two poinards, who having been suddenly grasped as the murderer of M. Monteagudo, and asked where the two poinards were, answered by confessing his guilt, and producing one of the two; he added, that as he could not have been discovered but by the decree of Providence, he would declare that he had been seduced to that crime by the governor of the castle of Callao (see the model of that infamous Ferdidinand!) and that the other poinard was to be found within the sleeve of the left arm of General Bolivar's head servant, who was to murder him in the night of that very day. The poinard was found as it was said."

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

OUR INSTITUTIONS.

The London Courier of the 22nd gives a copy of the intemperate resolve of the legislature of Georgia on the affairs of the Creeks of the 6th June; and adds a number of comments on this "menace of the federal government"—

"Statesmen," it says, "on both sides of the Atlantic, have never disguised from themselves the utter impossibility of the United States of America continuing under the present form of government—a form sufficiently well adapted, perhaps, to the wants of an infant state, but wholly inadequate to those of a mature one."

"With respect, however, to the violent language and resolutions of the state legislature of Georgia, (for they proclaim, that having exhausted argument, they will stand by their arms,) we cannot wish success to their object, which is avowed to be, resistance to the general government, for the sake of maintaining, uncontrolled, the system of slavery which prevails in the southern states.—'As Athens, as Sparta, as Rome was, we will be; they hel slaves—we hold them.' By the same mode of arguing, these Georgia senators might resolve to abjure Christianity and embrace Paganism. Sorry, indeed, should we be to find the general government unable to enforce its decrees against this enormous evil. But we anticipate no such result; and the menace of the state legislature of Georgia, on the present occasion, is worthy of notice, only as it shows by what slender ties the union is held together, and how immediately any particular state, thwarted in its specific interests by the measures of the general government, looks to separation as the remedy."

We had apprehended from the commencement, as a consequence of governor Troup's ill-advised course, that his rash threats and intemperate language would bring the nation into discredit and re-animate the hopes of the enemies of our free institutions. Accordingly we find the occasion has been deemed too precious to be passed over in silence; and in the extract above we have the sage reflections of that bitter foe of republican government, the editor of the London Courier. But let transatlantic statesmen spare their sympathies; the American union is in no danger; the portentous cloud that rose in the south and threatened a storm, has passed away, and now there is not a speck in the horizon. If the thought of resistance to federal authority was ever seriously entertained in Georgia, the Courier editor may rest assured that at this time, all idea of an opposition likely to prove as fruitless as violent, is entirely abandoned: and that an appeal to the lex scripta, which reason dictates, and not a resort to the ultima ratio regum, the "legitimate" mode of settling controversies, will lead to an adjustment of all differences.

Cuba.—Havanna papers to the 13th ult. received at New York, confirm the intelligence, published in the London papers, that the expedition fitting out at Ferrol, was intended to convey troops to Havana for the defence of the Island. They likewise state that his excellency Don Claudio Martinez de Pinillos, was about to embark at Cadiz in the brig of war Jason for Havana, and it was presumed that he was to supersede Gen. Vives in the command of the Island of Cuba.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 14.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

At the late annual meeting of the Orange County Sunday School Society, the following persons were elected officers and managers for the ensuing year:

Dr. James Webb, *President.*

Wm. Kirkland, Hon. Wm. Norwood and Hon. F. Nash, *Vice Presidents.*

John Witherspoon, *Cor. Sec'ry.*
John W. Norwood, *Rec. Sec'ry.*
John U. Kirkland, *Treasurer.*

Managers.—Jas. Clark, of Eno, Wm. Clark, Wm. Woods, Samuel Claytor, Moses M'Cown, Wm. Huntington, Dennis Heartt, Gen. John Byrd, Wm. J. Bingham, Jos. G. Bacon, James Mebane, Elam Alexander, John Berry, David White, Rev. Wm. Bingham.

The second Annual Report of the Board of Managers, to the Sunday School Society of Orange County, auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union.

It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude to the Author of all good, that the board of managers again present their report to the Sunday School Society of Orange. The great and good work in which we are engaged, is making a wide spread, but noiseless progress through the world. In every quarter of the earth, Sabbath Schools are now established; and wherever established, their beneficial influence is felt and acknowledged. The enemies of this institution have been gradually silenced; the luke-warm are becoming active; and the benevolent zeal of its friends is redoubled. And if a kind Providence should continue to bless and prosper their exertions, as he has done in past years, at no distant period the oracles of God will be taught in every language, and in every clime under heaven, and every individual will have an opportunity of knowing those things which concern his everlasting peace. This consideration places the subject in a point of view inexpressibly interesting and important. We cannot at once grasp its magnitude. Suppose this glorious period to have arrived in Orange county: that Sabbath schools were as numerous as the wants of the county require: that of the entire body of our youth, not one could be found whose ignorance rendered the Bible a sealed book: and that the bread of life was distributed through every neighbourhood and to every family. If this were the case, not pretending to calculate unforeseen results, or its effects, on individual happiness; what a powerful influence would it exercise over the happiness and prosperity of the community at large? How many stubborn prejudices would vanish before the increased intelligence of the next generation? How many disgraceful practices would be discountenanced by their more enlightened views of religion and morality? Now extend the sphere of its action to the whole state, to the union, to the world; and is it not a cause worthy the noblest efforts of the christian and the patriot? To those whose observation has been directed to the effects of Sunday Schools, these views of its benefits will not appear exaggerated; and that our hopes of their eventual success are not unfounded or extravagant, a few statements will convince you. From the latest foreign accounts to which the board have had access, they learn that,

In Great Britain and Ireland, the whole number of Sunday Schools was even two years ago, 7,173, in which there were upward of 77,000 teachers, and nearly 800,000 scholars. This exhibits an increase, during one year, of more than one thousand five hundred schools; twenty thousand nine hundred teachers; and one hundred and eight thousand four hundred and forty-nine scholars. "Thus," says the report of our parent institution, "is England still setting an example of noble charity worthy our praise and admiration."

In the principal cities, and other parts of France, Sunday Schools have been formed; and much good has already been done, in that country, where the most formidable obstacles were to be encountered. To use the expression of one of their protestant clergymen, "where there are evangelical men, there they are established and have proved very beneficial." We are told that the children receive instruction with the greatest ardour. They are seen collected about in groops on the Sabbath, reading and learning the scriptures. And those who cannot read, part with whatever they happen to possess in order to get verses repeated to them, that they may commit them to memory."

The society need not be informed, that in Holland Sunday Schools are patronised by the king, nobles and most influential citizens. It is not surprising therefore, that they are making the most flattering advances.

In Switzerland, too, they are gaining ground. Indeed it is only necessary to establish a single school in any country, and if it is not crushed in its infancy by the strong arm of authority, it must increase. It will so powerfully plead its own cause that it will be heard. It will so eloquently say, "go thou and do likewise," that many will obey.

In India schools have for sometime been in operation, and have had some effect in overcoming the dreadful superstitions of that country. As a proof of which, they permit their females to be instructed. Four hundred of whom are in one instance under the superintendance of one woman.

In Ceylon, in New South Wales, and in the South Sea Islands, Sunday Schools are numerous and flourishing.

In West and South Africa, in Canada, and the West Indies, they are doing much good.

In some of this South American States, also, the pious are beginning to attend to this subject.

From the cursory and imperfect relation of what is doing abroad, with heart-felt pleasure we would recall your attention to our own dear country. No people are more deeply interested in this business than ourselves; none have entered upon it with more enterprise and vigour: and none have more reason to be thankful to the Father of Mercies, for his divine countenance and support. As certainly as the pillow of cloud by day and of fire by night indicated to the wandering Israelites, the directing presence of God; so certainly does the unexampled success which attends the labours of this institution point out the gracious protection and encouragement of heaven. Not many years ago, a Sunday School was a rare, a very rare thing in the United States. How numerous they now are, an extract from the last report of the American Sunday School Union will inform you. "There are in connexion with this society," says the report, "three hundred and twenty-one auxiliaries, one thousand one hundred and fifty schools, eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-five teachers, and eighty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven scholars. The whole amount of teachers and scholars who have become hopefully pious during the year, has not been ascertained; but we have authority to announce more than two thousand of the former, and more than one thousand of the latter, as having joined the church since their connexion with the Sunday Schools. Of Sunday scholars not connected with the American Sunday School Union, there are about forty-five thousand; which added to the eighty-two thousand under its care, make the total amount of Sunday scholars in the United States of America, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand."

After these general details, the managers wish it was in their power to lay before you accurately the state of our little society. When they first entered upon their charge, they promptly took such measures as appeared to them best calculated to ascertain and provide for the wants of the county. They are concerned to say, that from several circumstances, the principal of which was the difficulty of procuring suitable teachers, they failed to accomplish the proposed end. The schools already established have been supplied with the necessary books from the society's depository; and as far as facts have come to our knowledge, are in a flourishing condition. The number of schools in connexion with this society is nineteen; and they have respectively the following number of superintendants, teachers and scholars.

No. 1. Hillsborough; 1 superintendant, 15 teachers, 60 learners.

No. 2. Ebenezer; 1 superintendant, 4 teachers, 36 learners.

No. 3. New Hope; no report.

No. 4. Bethlehem; 1 superintendant, 4 teachers, 40 learners.

No. 5. Gattis'; 1 superintendant, 5 teachers, 48 learners.

No. 6. Enoe meeting house; 2 superintendants, 13 teachers, 123 learners.

No. 7. Little River; 2 superintendants, 6 teachers, 53 learners.

No. 8. Mason Hall; no report.

No. 9. Green Spring; 1 superintendant, 11 teachers, 48 learners.

No. 10. Enoe; 2 superintendants, 8 teachers, 40 learners.

No. 11. Haw Fields; no report.

No. 12. Cross Roads; 2 Superintendants, 11 teachers, 106, learners.

No. 13. Chapel Hill; no report.

No. 14. Haw River; 2 superintendants, 10 teachers, 40 learners.

No. 15. Bethel; 2 superintendants, 7 teachers, 54 learners.

No. 16. Mountain Creek; 2 superintendants, 5 teachers, 29 learners.

No. 17. Pleasant Grove; 3 superintendants, 5 teachers, 30 learners.

No. 18. Big Creek; 1 superintendant, 5 teachers, 26 learners.

No. 19. Harmony; — superintendants, — teachers, 20 learners.

In closing their report the board would earnestly recommend the propriety of securing reports from the several schools by some fixed day; that the information transmitted to the American Sunday School Union may be as correct as possible.

Agriculture.—The committee appointed by the board of agriculture of this state, to prepare and attend to the publishing of a volume on agricultural subjects, for the use of our agriculturists, containing also professor Olmsted's geological report, have made considerable progress in the work; and as soon as certain expected essays shall be furnished by the gentlemen who have promised them, (which it is hoped will not be much longer delayed) the work will be distributed as directed by the legislature. *Ral. Register.*

We are happy to be able to state, says the National Intelligencer, that Governor Troup, of Georgia, has, by a late despatch, informed the president of the United States of his determination not to attempt the survey of the ceded Indian lands, which he was authorized by an act of the legislature of the state to have made as early as he should deem it advisable. In adopting this course, Gov. Troup has not disappointed our expectations; and the affair will now, of course, rest quietly, until the meeting of congress, and of the legislature of Georgia.

We understsnd that capt. Charles Morris, having resigned his seat at the board of navy commissioners, was, on the 1st inst., ordered to take command of the new frigate Brandywine, which is to convey General La Fayette and family to France. On the arrival of the ship in France, we learn that capt. Morris will leave her, for the purpose of engaging in certain important duties, under the orders of the government, which will detain him for some time in France and England, and that he will then return to the United States. The ship, in the mean time, will enter into the Mediterranean squadron under Com. Rodgers, where she will be delivered over to the command of captain Daniel T. Patterson. Capt. Morris, we are informed, will leave this city to-morrow for the ship, which at present lies near the mouth of the Potomac, whither he will be followed by the general on Wednesday. *Nat. Jour.*

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that the whole French fleet, which put in there, got under weigh on Monday morning, and stood out for sea with a west wind. On the Friday evening psevious, the officers of Fortress Monroe gave those of the fleet a very splendid ball, which was likewise attended by all the respectable citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton. Admiral Grivel was present, accompanied by most of the captains of the fleet and such of the sub officers as could be spared from duty; but admiral Jurien was prevented, by indisposition, from attending. Such acts of national hospitality are always attended with the happiest consequences.

The Mobile Register of the 9th inst. estimates the deaths in that city, of yellow fever, at 25 to 30, within the preceding three days. The city is almost depopulated. The public offices have been all removed into the country—and a guard has been established to keep watch day and night, for the preservation of the property of absent citizens.

Com. Porter—has been allowed full pay and rations, with leave of absence, during the six months' suspension to which he stands sentenced, which is making it mere nominal punishment.

Dutch Minister.—The Chevalier Hugens was, on Friday, presented to the president of the U. States, by Mr. Clay, secretary of state, and received by him in the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the government of the Netherlands.

Commercial decree.—Guadalope. By the schr. Betsey, (says the American) arrived at Baltimore on Sunday evening last, from St. Thomas and Turk's Island, we learn that the governor of Gaudaloupe has issued a decree authorizing the opening of the port of Bassaterre for the importation of wheat, flour, corn, rye and other articles, free of duty; the wheat flour and rye until the 1st November, and corn until the 31st December. This decree is published in the St. Thomas paper of the 6th inst.

Northern Harvest.—It appears from the papers that the harvest in various parts of the country has been unusually abundant this season. One man in Cayuga county, N. Y. the Ontario Messenger states, has raised 785 acres of wheat, which is supposed will produce an average of 25 bushels per acre, making a crop of 19,125 bushels! "In no year," it is added "in our Gennessee country," has there been such enormous quantities of wheat raised as at the present." The principal subject of anxiety in that quarter now seems to be the fear of not finding a good market for their surplus produce.

Great weight of metal.—It is stated in a southern paper, that the ship of the line North Carolina throws a heavier broadside than any ship in the world, without her gangway guns, by 304 pounds. The Spanish ship Astrella Trinidada, sunk off Trafalgar, was the largest vessel known, yet her broadsides were not so heavy as those of the North Carolina. As soon as the ship at the navy yard in Philadelphia is completed, she will be the largest in existence, and a specimen of excellence in naval architecture.

The Cotton Crop in the South.—We learn by a letter from South-Carolina, that many of the crops of Sea-Islands on St. Helena and in that neighborhood, had already received serious injury by the ravages of the Caterpillar. Apprehensions were entertained, that the evil would become general; the crops had been previously curtailed by the heavy rains.

Yellow Fever at N. Orleans.—From New-Orleans papers of the 2nd and 4th ult. we gather that this formidable destroyer of human life is making its ravages in that city.

Grand Island.—It is stated that the corner stone of the Hebrew city of Ararat will be laid at Grand Island about the 15th or 18th instant with masonic and military ceremonies. The city will be erected facing the mouth of the Grand Canal—a ferry being authorized by law from Tonewanta to Grand Island, will facilitate the intercourse.

Spain.—We have seen, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, a letter from a merchant now in France, giving notice to his correspondents that in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Spain he had given up his mercantile establishment in one of the seaports of that country. After speaking of the hopes he had entertained of a better state of things, he proceeds: "However I am sorry to say that the political state of Spain, instead of improving, begins to look every day worse, and it really frightens any sensible man to see persecutions continued, merchants put into dungeons on mere suspicion, and confidence and repose fled from that miserable land for many years."

We learn that within two or three weeks as many as forty head of cattle have suddenly died in this town and its vicinity. This mortality is supposed to have been occasioned by some poisonous substance eaten by them while vegetation suffered so much from the drought. The work of death was very rapid: in some instances cattle dropped down in the yoke, and in five minutes from the time the first symptoms of the disease were discernible, life became extinct. It is understood that no case has occurred since the late showers. We are informed that in two instances the persons employed in skinning cattle which had died suddenly, have lost their lives from the infection taken from them.

A man named Henry Spencer Allen, is advertised in the Elizabethtown, N. J. paper, and a reward of $50 is offered for his apprehension. It seems he recently married a young lady in Essex co. and after swindling her and her family out of some hundred dollars, absconded, since which it has been ascertained that he has another wife or two living.—Girls, beware of straggling beaux!

A good Speculation.—A person of this city purchased lately at Key West six crates of crockery, which were part of the cargo of the brig Lima, wrecked on Florida reef on her passage from Havana to Philadelphia. On examining them in this city a few days past, to ascertain the amount of breakage, they were found to contain a quantity of Brussels lace, silk handkerchiefs and other silk goods. At a sale of them at the appraiser's office they brought the owner near $500, although in a damaged state.—Their cost at Key West was 12 dolls. per crate.—*Charleston Pat.*

HEALTH.

This is the season of infantile diseases, and parents cannot be too kind to those who are unwell, nor too careful in watching those who are in health. The mortality which at times prevails among, and seems exclusively confined to young children, attended, ordinarily, with an affection of the bowels, oftener arises from inattention to the quantity of their food, than from the quality. In the autumnal months, they are continually hankering for those delicious fruits which are now so successfully cultivated, and brought within the reach of the poor as well as the rich, and which—though beneficial if rightly employed—from being permitted a too free and indiscriminate use, derange the functions of the digestive organs, and totally change the character of the secretinos; dysentery, beside numerous other maladies, are the immediate results. It is easier to prevent, than to cure diseases, and those who are wise, will rather take precaution than medicine.

We notice, with regret, that persons predisposed to a consumptive habit, as the season advances have considerable irritation at the lungs, and a dry cough, accompanied with a quantity of phlegm after rising in the morning, should warn them of the necessity of being up with the sun, and retiring to bed before the night is half exhausted. Instead of being confined to the house, women and children should have daily walks, or rides in the open air, however feeble they may be, if they have strength enough for exercise. The evenings are now beginning to be damp and chilly—but sleeping rooms should still be freely ventilated through the day, and persons laboring under any inflammatory affection of the lungs whatever, should moreover be exceedingly particular not to lodge in small confined apartments. Inattention to this simple circumstance, has undoubtedly hastened the dissolution of many. Good air makes good constitutions.

We recollect that the bills of mortality in past years, during the fall and winter months, have exhibited an astonishing catalogue of deaths among young ladies—and while they are the dupes of fashion, which discard the use of warm and comfortable clothing, they will be unwilling to hearken to any advice which is at war with guaze and muslins. Woman is a tender plant at best, and should be nurtured with the utmost caution: those men who love their wives and daughters as they should be loved, will always have an eye to their exercise and dress; these, properly managed, will prolong their lives and make them healthy, happy, and interesting beings.—*Bost. Med. Int.*

TOLERATION.

On the 1st of July, the executive of the province of Buenos Ayres transmitted to the house of representatives, the project of a law on religious toleration, couched in these words:—"The right which every man has to worship God according to his own conscience, shall be inviolable in the territory of this province."

MARRIED,

On the 26th August, by Wm. T. Jones, esq. Mr. JOHN ROACH to Miss SALLY RAY, all of this county,

In this county, on the 1st inst. by James Mebane, esq. Mr. JAMES MEBANE, jr. of Tennessee, to Miss REBECCA P. MEBANE, daughter of Mr. Robert Mebane.

The Synod of North-Carolina will meet, in the town of Greensborough, in the county of Guilford, on Wednesday the 5th day of October next.

COLIN M'IVER, Stated Clerk.

August 22d, 1825. 91--3w

FOR SALE.

IN the vicinity of Hillsborough, N. C. two plantations, containing each about four hundred and fifty acres, which, for beauty of situation, excellence and abundance of water, and fertility of soil, are not surpassed by any in the upper country.

Also, a dwelling house well situated in the town of Hillsborough. For particulars reference is made to Dr. John Rogers, Hillsborough, and to Messrs. Willie Shaw and Stephen Taylor, near the premises in the country.

David Hay.

Sept. 13. 91—3w

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three inserons in his paper.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 21st day of August, a negro man named BEN. Ben is about sixty years old, very grey and very black. He carried off with him one hat and two suits of clothes. Any information of him will be thankfully received.

John Armstrong.

Orange county, Sept. 10. 91—3w

From the National Journal,

WOMAN.

Pride of my heart! Of feeble man the friend,
When faithful to the vows of purest love;
When Virtue's smiles like heavenly dews descend,
And God looks on thee from his throne above.

I love thee, Woman! and with fervour, too,
When thou art kind, humane, and beautiful,
But Candour tells me, I should love more true
Her who is loving, wise, and dutiful.

Duty's a noble star in Woman's name;
And so is modest Virtue—but far greater;
And should she not have these, the foulest shame
Must on her fall, and leave me, Oh! to hate her!

Woman! by these bright charms you should be guided,
They follow honor, and remorse despise;
They only are by prostitutes derided,
But shine like diamonds in all virgin eyes.

Woman! I wish thee well, as thou wilt see
By this short piece of curious composition;
Excuse my folly, then, but do not blame me,
For now I make my bow and ask dismission.

WASHINGTON BARD.

The Burning of John Huss,

In "The Lollards—a Tale," founded on the persecutions which marked the early part of the fifteenth century; a work of considerable value and interest; there are some impressive descriptions of the celebrated christian reformer, John Huss. The account of his martyrdom cannot fail to arouse deep attention. The age of persecution by fire and fagot is passed, but here is an intance of its destructive, sweeping, heartless severity, while it lasted. The following extracts from the work, descriptive of the burning of John Huss, we think it impossible for any one to read without the most painful emotions:

"The procession moved on. Huss, absorbed in pious meditations, was only awake to joyful hope; and the momentary weakness which had come over him in the church, had given place to the most calm and settled fortitude. Arriving at the gate of the Episcopal palace, he saw a pile of wood, and believed that he was already at the place of execution. He was soon undeceived; for, the wood being fired, he saw his writings brought forward, and successfully thrown into the flames. A smile played on his features, which he tried but in vain to smother, while he witnessed this vain experiment; and turning to the crowd with the utmost composure, he declared that his writings were consumed, not for the errors which they contained, but to gratify the ignoble rage of his adversaries.

"The sun shone bright, but a shower of rain had fallen, and in the circle of which Huss was admitted to view the destruction of his books, he saw a large earthworm in his path. He stepped a little aside to avoid treading on it. One of his guards, who observed this, placed his foot on the reptile with an air of bravado.

"'I would call the worm my brother,' said the martyr, 'and truly we are brothers in misfortune; for we perish by the same cruelty.'

"He now approached a large area, which had been cleared from the crowd, who still anxiously pressed forward wherever the vigilance of the guard was relaxed. It was opposite the gate of Gottlebian, and between the gates and gardens of the suburbs. In the centre he saw an accumulation of faggots, amidst which a strong post was erected. Several men were employed in carrying more wood in the open space, and four large bundles of straw were placed beside the faggots. A man of ferocious aspect stood near the post about which the fagots were piled. He was engaged in disentangling the coils of a rope, which had been recently immersed in water, and two or three chains were laid across a bench, with an appearance of careful arrangement. Huss had no difficulty in recognizing in this man his executioner; and in the place to which he had now been conducted, the spot on which he was to die.

"Though the unfortunate Huss was surrounded by such beings, who had wrought themselves up to suppose that the torture and death of a virtuous man would be an acceptable spectacle to a God of mercy, there were many among the crowd, whose piety fell short of that zeal which could contemplate the meditated sacrifice without shuddering horror. These now made their voiced heard, remarking, that in whatsoever way the sufferer had before offended, he prayed most devoutly, and some wished he might be indulged with a confessor. But a priest who had been present at the council, and was now riding within the circle, called out, on perceiving the impression which the martyr's words had made, that being a convicted heretic, those entrusted with the punishment of his offences ought not to suffer him to be heard. At the same time; he declared that no confessor could be allowed to approach one so accursed—cut off from, and already dead, to the church.

"The executioner then took from his person a white coat, in honor of his anticipated deliverance. A frock, prepared with pitch, was brought to him, and wearing this, he was conducted to the stake. His hands were bound, and two faggots, with straw intermixed, were placed beneath his feet. A wet rope was put round him, and this was tied to the stake, when a partial murmur ran through those who had been admitted within the guarded space. Huss started. An idea crossed his mind that possibly Sigismund had relented; but this was immediately dismissed, when the priest, who had before spoken to reprove the cries of the crowd, advanced to give expression to the feeling which had just manifested itself.

"Huss was first tied round the middle with cords. A chain was passed over these, and chains were fastened to his left leg and neck. Thus securely bound to the stake, the faggots, provided for the occasion, were piled to the chin; straw was placed beneath and between them, where it was thought likely most effectually to contribute to the fierceness of the blaze.

"A moment of awful expectation followed. The executioner approached with a lighted torch; when the Duke of Bavaria rode up to Huss, and loudly called to him, demanding that he should now renounce his errors; at the same time reminding him that in a few moments it would be out of his power to do so.

"'I thought the danger already passed,' he replied, 'but happily I am nothing tempted to gainsay what I have heretofore advanced. I have taught the truth, and am ready to seal it with my blood. Ultimately it shall prevail, though I may not see it. This day you kindle the flames of persecution about a poor and worthless simper; but the spirit which animates me, shall, phœnix like, ascend from my ashes, soar majestically on high through many succeeding ages, and prove to all the christian world, how vain this persecution, how impotent your rage.'

"The martyr turned as far as his bands would admit, and looked towards the executioner, who now approached to kindle the fire. His movements caused some of the outer faggots to fall. Upon this, the flaming torch was laid down, till the wood could be replaced. The Bohemian saw the torch resumed, and in the same instant he heard the crackling of the lighted straw. The rapidly extending blaze spread round the pile; while, seizing the last moments that remained to him on earth, Huss prayed aloud. He was proceeding, when the rising flame seized his beard, his eyes, and eyebrows, and an involuntary start threw the cap from his head. His voice was again heard above the roaring of the volume of fire, which now burst from the top of the pile behind the stake. Utterance failed him; but his uplifted eyes evinced, in that awful moment, that his heart was still awake to devotion, though his tongue is mute forever. His face became violently distorted, and bowing down his head, he was seen to expire. Enough wood had not been provided, and the fire failed before the mortal remains of the martyr was more than half consumed. His clothes had been thrown on the pile in aid of the faggots; but all was insufficient, and a new supply of wood was necessary. The burning being at length completed, his ashes were carefully collected, and carried away in a cart, and thrown into the neighboring river, that the admirers of the Bohemian might possess nothing to recal the memory of their martyr."

SUPERSTITION OF SAILORS.

From "Foreign Scenes and Travelling Recreations," by John Howison, esq.

Almost all the superstitions of seamen embrace the idea of an overruling Providence; and though no people in the world are less influenced by religion, in so far as regards the tenor of their lives, they betray a lively confidence in divine protection, and usually solicit it when the hour of danger arrives. They consider themselves peculiarly situated with respect to future destiny, and rewards and punishments, and think they will be less severely dealt with hereafter than other classes of society, on the ground that the hardships and dangers to which the mode of life expose them are actually equivalent to the torments of purgatory. The superstitious regard for the small bird called the stormy petrel, arises from their belief that these animals follow ships for the purpose of picking up the souls of seamen tha are lost in tempest, and carrying them to the bosom of their Creator. I have heard shipmasters seriously entreat their passengers not to kill on annoy these winged servants of heaven. The following circumstance, which is strongly illustrative of the reality and power of the superstition now mentioned, was related to me by the son of the individual under whose observation it occurred. He had been with his regiment in the Mediterranean for several years, and was returning to England in a trading vessel. He was the only passenger on board, and her commander being an agreable person for his station, they became intimate, and were constantly in each others company. One beautiful calm evening, when seated in the cabin together, their conversation turned upon the pleasure of revisiting home and of meeting beloved friends after a long absence from both. The shipmaster pointed to the sun, which was then setting, and said that he hoped to see it descend with equal loveliness behind the mountains that encompassed his native valley.

He then spoke with passionate fondness of his young wife and his two children, and remarked that he had at that moment such a vivid recollection of their features that they seemed almost tangible. He was interrupted by a stormy petrel entering the cabin, through one of the stern windows. It flew round the apartment three times and then disappeared. He instantly started up, exclaiming, "all is over with me! I shall never see my family more!" and burst into tears. His passenger inquired the cause of his agitation, and endeavored to soothe him, but without avail; "I have received an intimation of my death from the bird which has just visited us," said the shipmaster. "None of its species ever approach human beings except for a similar purpose. I die three days hence, and it will carry away my soul. No winds, however favorable, can convey us home before the fatal moment arives." He then requested to be left alone, and after some hours of seclusion, came upon deck with an air of the deepest despondency. The weather continued delightful, and the vessel made rapid progress in her voyage; but her commander seemed indifferent to every thing, and daily declined in health and strength, notwithstanding all the reasoning and consoling attentions of his passenger. He employed much of his time in making arrangements relative to his family, and died about the period he had predicted.

EARLY PIETY.

There is nothing so truly commendable in a young man as early piety; nothing that can add more weight of character, or secure the lasting respect of mankind, than an unostentations, unaffected, unpretending course of life and conduct, and a strict observance of our religious duties. It secures the esteem of the old, and the admiration of all—it forces respect even from the dissolute and profligate; and although they affect to deride and depise the young man of moral and regular habits, they secretly venerate the courage that can persevere, in despite of their scoff and ridicule, in the even tenor of its way. We are compelled to admire the stability and firmness of that character, that can in early life, resist the allurements of folly and vice, and turn its back on the guilty, though attractive pleasures of the world, and the vain pursuits and heartless enjoyments, that form, but too often, the recreations and pastimes of unthinking youth. Considerations of duty aside, and throwing out of question the obligations we owe our Maker, one would imagine that bare policy would dictate a course of steadiness and virtue; that the obvious advantages of such a life, and the manifest contentment and serenity it always procures, would be a sufficient inducement to abstain from practices that yield not happiness but always bring repentence. Can any sensible but reflecting young man declare with sincerity and truth, that the boisterous pleasures of dissipation, and the fashionable excesses and rights he has been engaged in, brought peace and satisfaction, or afforded him a pleasing retrospective? He knows that it is the very reverse; the languid body and the troubled mind, have forcibly reminded him of his deviations from propriety; have made an appeal to his better reason, and urged his return to virtue. The writer of this has drunk deeply (in his younger days) of the cup of worldly happiness, and found its dregs were bitterness; he has run the rounds of folly, and found its vanity; he has trod the paths of vice and pleasures, and found they ended in pain and repentance. I urge not a superstitious and severe rejection of reasonable enjoyments; but I only wish to impress on the minds of my young friends, a manly and virtuous detestation of that course of life, that has destroyed the health, the standing, and the prospects of many, who otherwise would have been ornaments to the society they now disgrace. Acquire in your early life, a habit of sobriety and regularity, and you will soon find that such a course will bring its own immediate and sweet reward. You will soon learn to despise and detest the frivolous enjoyment that once seemed to constitute your only happiness, but but which in reality brought nothing regret, disappointment and disgust. A young man of moral and religious principles, can claim and take a stand in society that nothing else can give him. His character will carry with its own weight, and command the respect and esteem of all those whose good opinion is worth acquiring. Nothing can be truer than the maxim that declares, "a right course pursued at first, from habit will be continued from inclination. A conscience void of offence towards God and man is of more true value, of more permanent advantage, than all the wealth of Peru and the gratification it can purchase; to be able to lay your head on your pillow in peace; to be able to cast back a glance on the day that has passed, with a proud consciousness of having performed your duty, is consolation that none can appreciate, but those who have felt it. And finally, my young friends, if you wish to live respected and honored, and die calm and contented; if you wish the prayers and benedictions of the virtuous to be poured over the earth that covers you, I conjure you by all the regard you have for present and eternal happiness, by my past experience and by your own sober and rational reflections, to pursue a life early of piety.

THE GENTLEMAN.

From M'Dermott's Beauties of Modern Literature, London, 1825.

"He is complete in manners and in mind
With all good grace to grace a gentleman."
Shakspeare.

To the knight errant of the age of chivalry, and the gallant loyalty of the cavaliers has succeeded the title of "gentleman." It is difficult, precisely, to state what is generally comprised in this denomination of character. The perfect gentleman, or at least, the nearest approach to perfection, is distinguished by characteristics, of which I shall attempt a sketch:—He is not great in the ordinary sense of the term. His attainments are rather numerous than lofty. He has more grace and beauty of mind than sublimity. The quality in which he is most eminent is refined taste. He is more accomplished than learned. His attainments, including all the exercises of the age, consist more of the ornamental than the positively useful. He has too many refined avocations, to be eminent either in music or the other fine arts. He is something and avowedly but little of an amateur. He possesses very polished manners, a mingling of grace, ease and dignity. He is acquainted with the classics, and the fasionable modern languages. He writes elegantly, and sometimes 'lisps in numbers;' but he is not ambitious of the name of either poet or author. He is eminent in conversational brilliancy: yet he disdains the profession of a wit, and the wranglings of a disputant. His honor is as pure, though not as cold, "as the icicle of Dian's temple," and his bravery, if it has not been proved, has, at least, never been questioned.

The Blind Horse.—A young nobleman was lately boasting of the superior abilities of a famous blood horse he had recently purchased, and offerred to back him at leaping against any horse in the country. An *ould one* ridiculed the idea, and said he had a blind hunter that should *leap over what the other would not.* A wager to no inconsiderable amount was the consequence, and day and place appointed. The time having arrived, both parties appeared on the ground with their nags; when laying down a straw at some distance, the *ould one* put his horse forward, and at the word "over," the blind hunter made a famous leap, while neither whip nor spur could induce the other to rise at all. The wager was consequently lost by the boaster, who learnt to his cost, that in some instances a blind horse may do more than a young one in his prime.

FOR SALE.

FOUR or five likely young NEGROES will be sold on good terms for cash. For further particulars apply at this office.

Sept. 6. 90—3w

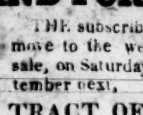
Northern Leather.

THE subscribers have just received from New York, and intend keeping at all times, a general assortment of NORTHERN LEATHER, to sell on commissions, for cash only.

Turner & Phillips.

Sept. 5. 90—

LAND FOR SALE.



THE subscriber intending to remove to the west, will offer for sale, on Saturday the 20th of September next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

containing about one hundred and eighty-five acres, situated on the banks of Cain creek, about four miles from Wooddy's ferry. On this tract are fifteen acres of good meadow; three good apple orchards, one of early and two of late fruit; and an excellent spring near the house; the whole of the land of tolerable good quality. On this property is situated a good over-shot mill, the title to one third part of which will be sold with the land. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the property at any time previous to the sale. Terms, one half cash, the balance in one and two years.

Green O'Daniel.

Orange county, Aug. 30. 89—4wp

LOST.

WHEREAS William Huntington of Hillsborough, obtained a judgment against me for the sum of ninety-three dollars and some cents, which judgment got into the hands of Wm. Cain, sen. which I have fully paid into the hands of said Wm Cain, which I am able to prove by Wm. Cain, jun. who settled the business between his father and myself; and by some neglect or mismanagement the said judgment has got lost: this is to inform any person into whose hands the said judgment should come, that I shall take it as a singular favour if they will return the same to me; and I do hereby forwarn all persons from taking any proceedings on the said judgment at their peril.

John Kelly, sen.

Aug. 30. 89—3w

HILLSBOROUGH
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises of this institution will commence on the first day of August next, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINIA BRAINERD, and under the inspection and superintendence of the Reverend WILLIAM M. GREEN. The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families in the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now being made, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery, and in the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ornamental and the ordinary branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperious duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a diploma with the signatures of their instructors, and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class.—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class.—Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class.—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, Natural Philosophy.

Fourth Class.—Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needlework, and in making fruit and flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year. One of six weeks in the winter season, and another of a fortnight during the summer.

The first session will end about the middle of November, and a proportionate deduction in the price of tuition, be made on account of the necessary shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

First Class,	$ 10	per session,
Second do.	12½	do.
Third and Fourth do.	15	do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsborough, July 11th, 1825. 88—